Senator Thurman's Farewell

In closing his speech at Kenton, Ohio, Saturday last, ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman said: "My friends, this is probably the last political speech I ever shall make. I don't know. I am a pretty tough old tellow, and it may be that I will be wandering about here like a ghost on the bank of Styx ten years from now talking democracy to you. Iswear you will never hear me talking anything else. But I am inclined to think that this is the last political speech I ever shall make. And if it is, in my parting words to you I beseech you to stand by the great principles that Thomas Jefferson laid down for the American people, and Andrew Jackson enforced, and that have made this country one of the greatest and freest and most lovable countries upon which the sun of God shines to-day. Be thankful that you have such a government, and never forget that, when you come to sift it down, to analyze it, to boil it, you will find that every principle that has contributed to your happiness is a principle of the democratic par-

|Senator Thurman is the child of a NorthCarolina lady, and his father was a Methodist preacher who moved from Edenton, N. C., to Ohio, many years ago. Thurman's mother was a sister of Gov. Ole Bill Allen, of Ohio, a native of North Carolina, and the greatest man Ohio ever had in

Preachers and Politics.

Too long have North Carolina preachers been 'lorded over' by a worthless class of people, and the falchion beneath which they fall is the remark that a preacher should not meddle with these questions. Who are the men who talk this stuff? Neither are they preachers nor christian laymen. The voice comes from the barroom or the politician. Every christian minister is a citizen. He is neither a foreigner nor an outlaw. -He has a right to citizenship is concerned, and a right there on questions of general morality, so far as his duty to his God and country is concerned.—Raleigh Recorder.

The right of any man to go on the 'hustinge,' no reasoning man will doubt. Every citizen-because he is a citizen-has a perfect right to aspire to any office he may see fit. It is a right conferred on every man to vote and labor in the cause of politics, for or against whosoever he minister of the gospel to go on the hustfor the success of any candidate whose right of any political work or intrigue was adopted. they may indulge in, we do believe that they have no moral right to prostitute the influence they have gained over their congregations for political purposes. When the ministers of the gospel step down from their sacred desks to labor for any cause other than the advancement of the cause of the 'meek and lowly Jesus,' they have good. The people believe that the minister of the gospel has set himself apart from the world-has consecrated himself to the cause of Christ in a peculiar senseand they will not tolerate in ministers of the gospel much that would go uncondemned-even applauded-in consistent members of the church. The minister's influence over his people is gained by means of the near relations that exist between him and his people—his influence is gained because the people look upon him as set apart for God's service and as a man of holiness. If the influence gained by these blessed and ennobling sentiments is to be used by an engine of political aggrandisement, the people will soon cease and not an embassador of the God of love

The only safe plan for ministers of the gospel is to keep out of politics, except so far as the exercising of their right of citizenship at the ballot-box is concerned .-Wilson Advance.

[That's the true doctrine.]

The Internal Revenue Law.

The Nashville American, in an article on the operation of the internal-revenue system in Tennessee, says: "The major portion of them | those charged with violating the internal-reve-

nue laws | are dragged from the extreme or mountainous limits of the middle division of the State. In large numbers they appear here at each succeeding term of the court. It is true some of them have violated the law, but yet a large number are found, upon investigation, to be innocent; but under the operation of the law they are severely punished in being compelled to defray their own expenses and those of their witnesses for a long journey to the capital of the State. They are compelled by the terms of the law to defray the expenses of their witnesses in order to establish their innocence. The Government, while it arrests them and seizes and destroys their property without due process of law, will not pay the expenses of the defendants' witnesses, no be. The inability to defray the expenses of the witnesses that will prove innocence is a matter that the Federal Government will not take cognizance of, and hence, if he be a poor man, though never so innocent, he must suffer the penalty. In this tried by poverty rather than by his guilt or innocence. Is he poor? is the question. If so, and unable to procure the attendance of his witnesses, then the evidence of the officer convicts, and in this way many an innocent man may be made to suffer."

The American's picture is not overdrawn in the least, and what it says is as true of North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia as it is of Tennessee.

SHAME ON YOUR SOCIETY. - Some years ago Vermont had as unenviable a reputation as Indiana ever had for granting divorces.-Public sentiment at last became so aroused that the Legislature of 1878 passed a law "in restraint of divorce." The number of divorces granted in 1879 was one-third less than in 1878, when it had reached the alarming proportion of one for every fourteen marriages. But society fourty-four couples have applied for diverce to the County Court at its present | clerk for thirty-one years. session, which is one to nearly every thousand of the population.

The N. C. Presbyterian Synod. We gather from several exchanges the following notes of the Synod's proceedings:

The seventy-fourth annual session of at the Presbyterian Church in Fayettethere was a fair attendance. Rev. J. W. mon the Synod was duly organized by the election of Rev. R. Z. Johnston of Lincolnton, in the Mecklenburg Presbytery, as Moderator, and Rev. Alexander Sprunt of Charlotte, as temporary Clerks.

s 21,840, and its Sabbath schools have en- | bad man of the Catholic Church. rolled 12,259 scholars. From the report, it appears that there are 21,840 church mempended in the Synod for sustentation work, which means that the amount was paid towards supplementing the salaries of ministers in feeble churches and in aiding in the building of churches, where the fifty-one of them are valued at \$101,000, ted last year to the invalid fund; of this the hustings on any question, so far as his fund aid was given to five disabled ministers and five families of deceased ministers.

The first order of the day on Thursday was the hearing of an address by Rev. W. E. McIlwaine, "The duty of the Church in securing a larger number of efficient ministers," The address was very elaborate, abounded in valuable statistics, and was asked for by the Synod

A committee consisting of Rev. P. R. may. We would not for one instant be Law, Rev. R. B. Arrowood and W. T. 000. Now he is said to have \$60,000 to of them in my employ, and never as yet considered as denying the legal right of a Hall, was appointed to nominate a Board \$70,000. He has a very pretty bouse on of Trustees for the Synod. The commit- Pleasant avenue in a fashionable suburb, them, as to the manner in which they have ings and labor in any way that he sees fit tee reported for the Board: Col. J. E. Brown, J. B. Rankin, John L. Brown, D. cause he may espouse. While we do not F. Cannon, E. B. Stinson, R. M. Oates, freely. His books, which had a comparadeny to ministers of the gospel the legal and Hon. A. C. Avery, and the report

Thursday night a large congregation listened with marked attention to a powerful sermon from the Rev. J. Y. Fair of Charlotte, from the text "We know that Thou art a teacher come from God, for no man can do the miracles that Thou doest except God be with Him." The subject of the sermon was the divinity of Jesus -in the estimation of a large body of our Christ, as proved from the power and ex- eloquent in beseeching others to contibute people-lowered their dignity and detent of His influence in the world. After stroyed a measure of their influence for the sermon the communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated. Memorials of deceased ministers were

read as follows, viz: Of Rev W W Pharr, D D, by Rev R B Morrow; of Rev W A McDonald by Rev P R Law; of Rev J C Alexander by Rev L C Vass; of Rev C H Wiley, D D, by Rev F H Johnson; of Rev J D Currie by Rev A Mc-Queen, and of Ruling Elder Jesse H Lindsey, for many years Treasurer of the Synod, by Rev. F H Johnson.

Rev P. R. Law, chairman of the committee on the minutes of the General Assembly, submitted his report, which was received and adopted. This report enjoins upon Presbyteries to concert in such to love and reverence their minister. They | measures as will stop riding unlawfully will soon look upon him as a politician, on Sunday railway trains and steamboats, and require churches to include Sabbath observances in their reports on the state of religion within their bounds.

The following complaint from certain members of the Presbytery of Mecklen-

burg was submitted to the Synod: "The undersigned respectfully complain against the following action of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg (Vol. III, page 333): 'Our sessions are hereby enjoined to refuse to admit to church membership or retain within the pale of the church, those who, after admonition, persist in the mapufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or who rent their houses, either wholly or in part, for said purposes, or who frequent drinking saloons, either habitually or ocasionally;' on the ground that said action is unconstitutional. Signed, G. L. Cook, I. P. Pyron, J. W. Harris, G. S. Robinson, W. H. Michal, R. Z. Johnston, C. W. Robinson.'

The complaint was referred to the Judicial Committee (Revs. N. McKoy, C. A. Munroe and Judge A. C. Avery,) and the committee reported that they find that the complainants have, on their part, conducted the complaint regularly, and recommended that the usual proceedings be adopted in passing upon the complaint.

[A friend informs us that about 10 o'clock Friday night, after conference between Rev. G. L. Cook, who represented complainants, and Col. J. E. Brown and Rev. E. P. Davis, who represented Mecklenburg Presbytery, the complaint was called for, and, by permission of Synod, was withdrawn-both parties consenting upon an interpretation of the deliverance of matter what their financial condition may Presbytery, which was satisfactory to complainants and respondents, that the deliverance is not judicial, but didactic (instructive,) monitory and advisory. Thus the matter is left with the Sessions of the Churches.]

> Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., was appointed correspondent of the Synod on the comthe action of the Synod in the Robinson popular newspapers are full of advertise-

> Rev. J. Y. Fair of Charlotte, preached Oct. 30th, for the Methodist congrega- and restaurant keepers are feeding a certion, and all pronounced it an admirable

Col. John E. Brown represented at Synod the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, and Rev. J. Y. Fair and Capt. Jas. F. Johnston the Second Church; and John W. Moore, Esq, the Hopewell Church. All speak in the highest terms of their entertainment at Fayetteville.

The Synod of North Carolina has met in Fayetteville thirteen times since 1813. when it was organized. Of the ministers who moderated these thirteen sessions, all are dead but four. Of these four three are Macs, and the fourth is so thoroughly Scotch that he dosen't need the famous prefix, the Rev Colin Shaw, who now lives Carolina the question whether beer and appears to have retrograded again. The in Duplin county. The Syond has but wine are "spirituous" liquors. Attorney-Rutland Herald reports that no less than seven stated clerks in its seventy-four General Davidson appeared for the State, years of life. The Rev Colin McIver was and Giersch was represented by Messrs.

in Oct., 1888.

Anti-Poverty.

From the Farm and Field Stockman. Everybody is interested in the warfare of poverty. Each person is at least the the Synod of North Carolina was begun sworn enemy of poverty as far as concerns himself. Henry George has undertaken to organize a kind of army to fight this ville Oct. 26th, and adjourned Oct. 29th, battle. But instead of working or fightand notwithstanding the cold, hard rain, ing directly against poverty by helping the poor or devising ways by which they Primrose preached the opening sermon can better earn their living like other peofrom the text, "He that Believeth in Me ple, he has set up a sort of wind mill com-Hath Everlasting Life." After the ser- bat, like Don Quixote, against capital and capitalists. It matters not that all the in his hand mightier than either the sword and has 254 churches, served by 115 have a reliable Sancho Pansa in the Rev. appreciation of your efforts to this end. pastors. The number of its communicants | Dr. McGlynn, an unfrocked Priest and a

But though this redoubtable knight and squire succeed in making themselves ludibers, a net gain of 1,948 over last year. crous enough, in their wind mill perform-The average salary paid the laboring ances on the plat form and in their newsministers of Synod is \$729, which is an papers and in their ambitious political adaverage contribution to pastor's salary, ventures, yet the comparison must end per member, of \$3.18. Orange Presby- here. Their lunatic utterances and movetery presents the highest average, paying | ments are not harmless like their old Spanan average salary of \$844, and the aver- ish prototype. The average workman age contribution per member being \$4.44. does not always discern the unwisdom of Fayetteville Presbytery presents the low- killing the goose that lays the golden egg. is \$2.10 average contribution to this pur- strike when they know they are to lose pose per member. These figures show the wages on which their families depend quite an improvement over last year. In for food, fuel and the common necessaries every Presbytery except that at Concord, of life; when they know that suffering and there has been an increase in both of these distress to themselves and their families averages. Last year \$2,242.50 was ex- must result. So men will follow the lead Would he not like to have a home of his citizens must depend. own or even a farm or two?

> Some facts have come to light which ndicate the insincerity of such leaders as George. When he acquires money and winds nor even endow his anti-poverty

"Mr George has come out about \$50,000 ahead by his warfare on monopoly. At and lives quite in the style of those bloattively small sale before he ran for Mayor, have brought in \$25,000 or \$20,000 in the last ten months. He also makes money from his paper, the Standard, which was established on the basis of the celebrity he gained in the mayoralty contest. In fact, the improvement in Mr George's finances is due directly to his crusade against poverty. Mr George is said to be as closefisted as the typical monopolist. He is to the anti-poverty fund, but it is said his own purse-strings are drawn tightly against poverty's appeals. He talks of grinding employers, while by common report, in relations with the employes of his paper, he is anything but generous."

The same authority states that Dr. Mc-Glynn's hotel expenses are \$100 a month and that his pocketbook is well filled The anti-poverty crusade evidently pays these demagogues and leaders. Does it benefit the laboring poor man? A far better benefactor of the poor is a men who will furnish steady work in some produclive industry at reasonable wages.

The Suffering Poor in Europe. Here is a startling story, all of the way

"Inquiry recently instituted into the condition of the Vienna poor attending the elementary schools resulted in appall ing disclosures. Upward of four thousand children were suffering the pangs of hunger, some of them being on the verge of starvation. A long list of heart-rendering cases came to light, and no doubt was left that not a few of the unfortunate little ones had died of inanition. Their emaciated appearance amply testified to the veracity of the statements persuasively extracted from them, which revealed a condition of hopeless destitution unprecedented in the pauper records of this capital. This intelligence, heralded abroad through the local press, at once made the starving school children the idols of the

The children, when cross-examined by a relief committee, corroberated the evidence already taken. It transpired that their principal food consisted of dry bread and occasionally a little weak soup or coffee. It is quite true that some of them affirmed that they were habitually addicted to a glass of spirits to stifle the cravings of their appetite and to keep out the cold. One boy postively stated that his father was a good man, and that when he could not give him anything to eat he let him drink as much gin as he liked, and this was why he often went to school drunk. The parents of these starving children are the most part day laborers, though some undoubtedly belong to a less respectable

As soon as the work of relieving the children was begun the subscriptions were opened at the editorial offices of the metropolitan press. Seldom has an appeal to public charity been more readily and more ments from people who cannot spare much money, but who offer to give one or two in Williams' Hall, on Sunday morning, children their daily food. All the hotel tain number of children every day.

J. E. Smith, an express messenger, who recently killed two train robbers. near El Paso, Texas, has been paid \$2,000 by Governor Ross as a reward for his act. Smith will probably get \$2,000 more from the Express Company, and \$1,000 from the railroad company, making a total of

The Giersch case, now a celebrated case by reason of its numerous hearings and the question involved, was argued before the Supreme Court Saturday. The decision of this case will settle in North C. M. Busbee, Armstead Jones, Jno. Dev-The next Synod is to meet in Goldsboro, ereaux, Jr., and Ed. C. Smith,-Raleigh

Fair.

On Friday of week before last the Trade Display at the State Fair in Raleigh was the feature of the day. After the parade reached the Fair grounds, Col. Thos. M. Holt, of Alamance, delivered the speech of land situate in said county and bounded welcome, as follows: Gentlemen of the Trade Procession and

Fellow Workingmen: I am proud to per-form the duty requested of me by the State Agricultural Society, to welcome to its grounds this imposing display of the mechanics, manufacturers and tradesmen world is laughing at him. He has his of the State. Suffering from indisposition Rosinante theory all saddled and bridled, and encumbered with many cares, I yet he has his lance in rest in the shape of a felt willing to embrace this occasion to of Henderson, and Capt. J. F. Johnston steel pen that he is convinced is safer and, testify my profound sense of the the vast importance, to our people, of the advance-The Synod embraces the entire State or spear. He even is so fortunate as to ment of the mechanic arts, and a deep You are the advance guard of prosperi-

y. Every stroke of your hammers, every click of your type, every breath of your engines, sounds the march of fortune, and hastens the day of financial independence

for the land of your birth. You are the very heart of progress, the very brain of the industrial body. You who are pioneers in the industrial enterprises of the day, determined to hew your way to success, and in spite of every obstacle, to snatch victory for North Carolina toil, and taste and skill. It is a joyful est, \$519 being the average salary, which Men led by demagogues and fanatics will day for this Society which sees you upon its grounds, strong as an army with banners and followed by the admiration and

praise of your fellow citizens. Although not a citizen of your beautiful capital, yet feeling that the State Fair was an institution which was a factor of of George for the destruction of the good | the highest importance in the advancement order of society and personal ownership in of the agricultural and mechanical arts of poverty on which all employment and all the whole State, I was glad to give, for wages depend, and all that general pros- many years, whatever of time, and means, perity which makes America a favored and efforts, and influence lay in my humcongregation required aid from the land. They forget that their own ad- ble power to sustain that institution. church. The Synod has fifty-four manses; vancement rests upon these very princi- Through what unparalleled difficulties and ples of good order and the privilege of ac- obstacles it was maintained few will ever the other three reporting "value un-known." The sum of \$901 was contribu-not every one of them like to have proper made in the hope of promoting the two ty of his own? Would he not be glad to great interests, the farm and the workhave capital and become an employer? shop, upon which all the hopes of my fellow

Rich will be the reward of all who have so long labored in this cause, when we look about us to see improved agriculture filling our barns and granaries, and exproperty he does not ecatter it to the tending knowledge and skill, dotting our hills and valleys with factories and worksociety. The New York Advertiser says: shops, and keeping our marts of trade forever busy with the circling wheels of in-

I am proud this day, that I can justly this time last year he was not worth \$10,- claim to be a mechanic, that I have many her. Find those jewels in Henderson, in Oxford, in Durham and in Winston, and wherever the spirit of enterprise has set her forces at work which always have and always will enrich a people, as they march on to better times, with busy hands and hopeful hearts, with skilled fingers and cheerful wills. Happy are the men who fulfill the Divine command, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Blessed will be that people, who acquire the high qualities that accompany willing toil of muscle and brain, the patience, the selfdenial, the industry, and the indomitable determination that win, not only at the plow, and before the forge, in the counting room and the workshop, but throughout life's broad battlefield.

I cannot suffer this most appropriate occasion to pass, without reminding you of the intimate need the farmer and the manufacturer have each for the other; being both I know them. They are the right and left wings of the same army. They are the Siamese twins of industry. The farmer requires a consumer of his products, and the best possible consumer for him is the mechanic at his door, one who is not his rival, not his competing autagonist, but is his neighbor and his friend, with whom he may exchange the products of his labor, in the vast variety that accompany farming operations for the fabric, the implement or what material, the skill of the mechanic has made ready for him. So too, is it the highest interest of the manufacturer to cherish the farmer near by, and protect the common welfare of him whose produce, impossible to obtain from a distant market, it may be, contributes so much to the comforts of dai

The true interests of the farmer and the manufacturers are, and ever must be identical, who harms one, inflicts a blow upon the other, whosoever willingly or not shall cripple one, is seriously damaging the other, and is the common enemy of

A people altogether agricultural is invariably poor. Political economy indicates this truth, and human history demonstrates it beyond a doubt. Wealth is the reward of skill. While it is not the chief good of men or of nations, yet it is the means in this age of enormous influence

North Carolina as she may be, with her plains and hills dotted with manufacturing towns, and her half hundred of minerals fashioned any day into princel combinations to the commerce of the world, her valleys teaming with a thrifty population, coffers bursting with riches, think you that the majesty of power will not hang upon the silver tongues of her states-

men in the national councils! Sam'l. J. Randall points to the increase, within a brief period, of one hundred and wenty millions of taxable property in the South, as contracted with forty millions, in an equal area and population North, within the same time, and declares that count, under the operation of the internalrevenue law, it would seem that he was
the action of the Synod on the complaint of Mecklenburg Presbytery against the day will yet arrive, when the South the action of the Synod in the Robinson the action of the Synod in the Robinson the revenue law, it would seem that he was the action of the Synod in the Robinson the revenue law, it would seem that he was the action of the Synod in the Robinson the revenue law, it would seem that he was the action of the Synod in the Robinson the revenue law, it would seem that he was the action of the Synod in the Robinson the revenue law, it would seem that he was the action of the Synod in the Robinson the revenue law, it would seem that he was the action of the Synod in the Robinson the revenue law, it would seem that he was the action of the Synod in the Robinson the revenue law, it would seem that he was the revenue law, it would seem that he was the revenue law, it would seem that he was the revenue law in the same time, and declares that the same time, and declares the same time, and declar prophecy demands for its fulfilment that plaintiff applied for an injuction, improved agriculture and prog.essive mechapism may move in accord, in a grand and resistless advance to the sovereignty of the industrial world.

God has given us almost boundless re sources. We have but to use intelligent ly, and perseveringly, what lies about us, ready for our grasp.

To you who are the bright exemplars of such knowledge, and such enterprise, may all honor be done this day, not only by the State Agricultural Society, in whose name, I again welcome you, but by your fellow citizens, who witness this superb exhibition of your public spirit, and by all injunction sought. throughout our borders, who love their native land, and desire the glory and happiness of her people.

In the name of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, I again bid you welcome to these grounds.

Owen Manning, a white horsethief, convicted from Robeson county, and a desperate man, was shot and killed while

Col. Thos. M. Holt's Speech at the State | Digest of N. C. Supreme Court Decisions. Fall Term, 1887. [Reported for the Raleigh Observer.]

McLawhorn vs. Worthington.-A description in a deed of "all that tract of as follows-and adjoining the lands of certain parties named, containing 360 acres" is sufficient.

Where in special proceedings to sell land to make assets all parties are before the Court, notwithstanding irregularities and informalities, the Court having jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties, the judgment is not void and cannot be attacked collaterally, although the irregularities might afford ground for motion in the cause to set aside the judg-

A deed conveying a tract of land known as part of the John Tripp land, adjoining the lands of certain persons named, containing 100 acres" is too vague and indefinite.

Mobly vs. Watts.-Secondary evidence may be given of the contents of a record which is shown to have been destroyed. And where such records were burnt the statutory mode of proceeding to restore burnt records does not exclude another mode of proof. The statute is not a repeal of the common law rules of evidence, but in aid of them. Where on an adverse intimation of the Superior Court, the plaintiff takes a nou-suit and appeals, the appeal is regular.

Millheiser vs. Erdman .- Where the deendant applied to plaintiff for sample and terms and the reply was "Terms three, four and five months notes," and an order is given and shipment made, the plaintiff enclosing with the invoice three notes, which he asked should be signed and re-

Held, That the signing and return of he notes was to be concurrent with the delivery of the goods, and no sale was made until the notes were so signed and

Held, That the receipt of the goods rested no title in the defendant, and he held them for the plaintiff until he had performed the concurrent act of returning the notes. Not having returned the notes, his conveyance of the goods to an assignee for the benefit of creditors was invalid,

Held, That there having been no sale effected, the statute requiring the registration of conditional sales has no applica

Cuthrell vs. Hawkins .- Where one uner a will has a life estate in land and mortgages the same, and thereafter the been treated. Go seek the bright jewels administrator of the devisor sells the land ed monopolists whom he denounces so that adorn the new crown of Carolina, in under an order of Court to make assets, these her days of promise, with the arch. and the same is purchased by a trustee as ing skies of a golden future bending over an investment for a trust fund, in which the devisee for life who had mortgaged the land also had an interest;

Held, That in a suit to foreclose the mortgage and seil the land to satisfy the mortgage debt, the former life tenant now having an interest as a cestui que trust in the same land, is not estopped by her mortgage deed from showing all the facts. the estate held by her at the time of making her conveyance having run out.

Bevans vs. Goodrich.-Where, in a bill of foreclosure, a judgment has been ob tained and an order made to lay off the homestead of the defendant, provisionally, there being an intervening judgment creditor, a party plaintiff, and the commissioners to lay off the homestead act and make their report, and defendant asks | tions, 333,987. Crop in sight 2,068,956. for an allotment of seven additional acres, which is assented to by the plaintiffs and Arrival and Departure of Trains at an order is made to that effect, giving to defendant the privilege to select the said additional acres and, on his failure, directing the commissioners to do so; and defendant failed to make selection, and No. 50-Arrives at Charlotte from Richmond at therefore the commissioners acted without

Held, That any objection defendant may have had to the order was waived by his failure to perfect his appeal and abandoning it, after he had appealed from said order. Held, That the order went to the merits

of the matter and was not a mere interlocutory ruling, but was the subject of an mmediate repeal. Held, That an omission to state the date of the allotment of which defendant had knowledge, being urged to attend,

worked no injury. Held, That questions of fact that arise in the progress of the allotment are not such issues of lact as entitle the parties to

Held, That although either party could have had the value of the property assessed by a jury, yet when an allocment has been made and the defendant asks for a specified addition which is agreed to by the other parties, and the Court so orders there is no longer a question of value for

Held, That questions of costs must await the cale and final judgment where the application of the fund depends on the amount realized.

Grimes vs. Elizabeth Taft .- In the parition of John Boyd's land among his heirs in 1859 the shares allotted to four of them were charged with the payment of \$1,237 to Elizabeth Tait, an heir, for equality. Henry, one of those whose shares were so charged dying, his estate descended to Elizabeth and others. In 1879 his administrator filed his petition against Elizabeth and others to sell Henry's land to make assets, and the land being duly sold, plaintiff bought and received the deed. In 1885 Elizabeth issued execution on the judgment of 1859 and directed the sheriff to sell the land allotted

Held, That the share of Henry descended to his heirs subject to the charge made on it in 1859, and that Elizabeth was entitled to have the proceeds of the sale made in 1879 applied in the due course of administration to the discharge

Held. That she being a party to the proceeding to sell the land cannot question the title of the purchaser. And that the purchaser holding under the deed

Rogers, ex., vs Clements .- Where there are two co-obligors on a single bond on which the presumption of payment has butted so as to charge one of the obligors by the naked admission of the other that the bond had not been paid, made in the absence of the bligor sought to be charged. Such admissions with regard to trying to escape from the penitentiary single bonds are held to be within the scope of section 22, chapter 65, Revised

Code, as such bonds are declared to be, Glorious & World-Eminent with inland bills of exchange, and are treated as mere promissory notes under

A judgment taken by default against one co-obligor can have no greater effect than an omission to charge the other

Green vs. Griffin .- An interlocutory order of restraint had been made from which Griffin appealed, and then disregarding it, he was fined for contempt, and from this he also appealed. On this last appeal the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment, after which judgment of the Supreme Court, Griffin applied to the Superior Court to modify or remit the fine, which the Judge declined to do for the want of power, and Griffin again ap-

The present appeal thus raises the question of the legal power of a subsequent Court, after an affirmance of the judgement from which the first appeal was taken, to modify or remove the imposed penalty; Held, That without deciding how far a succeeding Judge may modify the terms of the order in conducting the cause, yet after an appeal he has no power

THE LATEST DECISIONS.

Opinions were filed in the tollowing ases on Monday last:

Perry vs. Adams (two cases); so much of judgment as declares that plaintiff is not entitled to the possession of the land, affirmed; in other respects it is set aside, administrator to be made party defendant, account to be taken, &c. Coble vs. Branson; no e ror; affirmed. State vs. Emery; indictment for liquor selling; no error; affirmed. Sugg vs Insurance Co; no error. Clitton vs Fort; no error. Chemical Co. vs Johnson; error; new trial granted. State vs Lockman; judgment arrested. State vs Wilkerson; no error. Dortch vs Benton; error. Devereux vs Insurance Co; no error. State vs Dickerson; no error. Oakley vs Van Noppen; no error.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

The following is the comparative cotton

Total receipts to date, 1,747,284 1,296,411 Exports for the week, 219,702 146,812 Total exports to date, 959,733 660,118 Stock at all U. S ports, 613,123 616,330 Stock at all interior towns, 150,952 132,029 Stock in Liverpool, 444,000 340,000	statement for the week	ending O	ct. 28th:
Total receipts to date, 1,747,284 1,296,411 Exports for the week, 219,702 146,812 Total exports to date, 959,733 660,118 Stock at all U. S. ports, 613,123 616,330 Stock at all interior towns, 150,952 132,029 Stock in Liverpool, 444,000 340,000		1887.	1886.
Exports for the week, 219,702 146,812 Total exports to date, 959,733 660,118 Stock at all U. S. ports, 613,123 616,330 Stock at all interior towns, 150,952 132,029 Stock in Liverpool, 444,000 340,000			255,923
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Stock at all interior towns, 150,952 132,029 Stock in Liverpool, 444,000 340,000	Total exports to date,		660,118
Stock in Liverpool, 444,000 340,000			616,330
	Stock of American afloat fo	or	201,000
Great Britain, 212,000 209,000	Great Britain,	212,000	209,000

Total Receipts at all American Ports since Sept. 1st, 1887. The following are the total net receipts

of cotton at all United States sea-ports since September 1st, 1887: Galveston 262,112 bales, New Orleans 456,216, Mobile 60,956, Savannah 378,402, Charleston 194,310, Wilmington 80,389, Norfolk 143,571, Baltimore 1,846, New York 1,341 Boston 10,757, Newport News 10,204, Philadelphia 2,838, West Point 122,298, Brunswick 10,189, Port Royal 3,958, Pensacola 7,897. Total 1,747,284.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 .- The total visible apply of cotton for the world is 2,239, 947 bales, of which 1,718,347 are Ameriosn, against 1,861,349 and 1,486,049 respectively last year; receipts from all interior towns, 192,049; receipts from planta-

Charlotte.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE AND ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE. 2:15 a. m. Leaves for Atlanta at 2:25 a m 1-Arrives at Charlotte from Atlanta at 5.05 a m. Leaves for Richmond at 5.15 a. m.

No. 52-Arrives at Charlotte from Richmond at 12:35 p. m. Leaves for Atlanta at 1:00 p. m. No. 53-Arrives at Charlotte from Atlanta at 6:25 p. m. Leaves for Richmond at 6:45 p. m.

CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA.

Arrives from Columbia at 6:10 p. m. Leaves for Columbia at 1:00 p. m. A., T. & O. Division.

Arrives from Statesville at 10:45 a. m. Leaves for Statesvile at 6:35 p. m. CAROLINA CENTRAL

ton at 8:00 a. m.

Leaves Wilmington at 7:25 a m; arrives at Char lotte at 4:20 p. m. Leaves Charlotte at 8:45 p m; arrives at Williaing

Shelby Division of Carolina Central. Leaves Charlotte for Rutherfordton at 4:32 p. m. Arrives at Rutherfordton at 9.10 p. m. Leave Rutherfordton at 7.15 a. m. Arrive at Charlotte at 11.50 a. m.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R. Passenger Train Leaves Hamlet 2:45 a m, arrives at Raleigh 9:00 a m. Leaves Raleigh at 7:00 p m, arrives at Hamlet

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD SCHEDULE. Passenger train leaves Salisbury 11.30 A. M., arrives at Asheville at 5.48 P. M., and at Paint Rock at 8.30 p. m.

Leaves Paint Rock at .0.55 a. m., and Asheville at 1.10 p. m, and arrives at Salisbury at 7.20 CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY ROAD.

Leaves Greensboro 9:50 a. m. LeavesFayettesville 3.30 p.m; arrive at Bennettsville, S. C., 6:45, p. m. Leaves Bennettsville, S. C., 10:10 a. m; Leaves Fayetteville 2:00 p. m., arrive at Greens-

FALL AND WINTHR CLOTHING. PHARR & LONG. (Successors to E. D. Latta & Bro.,)

Clothiers. Having succeeded the well known firm of E D. LATTA & BRO., it is our desire to receive,

and will be our utmost effort to deserve, that loyal support at the hands of the community, which so steadfastly attended the retiring concern, and has made them prominent throughout the two Carolinas. New Clothing for 1887. We shall give very close attention to our busi

ness and shall have a special care to the interests of our patrons, and as we begin our new life. having no accounts and naught against anyone, bearing "good will toward all men," and a very made in pursuance of the judgment of the Court in that case, holds the land discharged of the lien, and is entitled to the injunction sought.

Dearing good will toward an men, and a very special liking for ladies, who have the responsible charge of providing well for the comfort of the "rising generation," we shall hope by courteous dealing, the selling of reliable Goods only, and the One Price system, to succeed.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Our expenses will be light, relatively reduced as we shall serve in active capacity ourselves, and arisen, such presumption cannot be re- as we have purchased our Stock very advantageously, and much under value. We will offer inducements heretofore unknown

We will offer inducements heretofore unknown to the trade.

The first call from our friends will be much appreciated, and will give us an encouragement which we will endeavor to substantially manifest.

"Cranford," by Mrs Gaskill, 25 cents.

"Golden Bells," by A. E. Francillon, 25 cents.

"Lucy Crofton," by Mrs Oliphant, 25 cents.

"Butta," by Geo. Temple, 25 cents.

"Lil Lorinne," by Theo. Gift, 50 cents. PHARR & LONG,

Sept. 23, 1887.

Two Magnificent, Complete Exhibitions Charlotte, Tuesday, Nov. 15th

Most positively the only Tented Show s

will visit Charlotte this season ! S. H. Barrett's

MONSTER SHOWS

A Two Million Dollar Consolidation of Wild Beast Caravans, Mosco Prodigies, Circus Champions, Processional Incomphs, Broadsword Combatants, "Wild Valle Features, Stage Sensations and Hippodras

NEW UNITED



STUPENDOUSLY REINFORCED WITH

Jo-Jo. The Dog-Faced Russian Boy.

Europe's Startling Phenomenon,

200 Illustrious Circus Champion UNPARALLELED STAGE AMAZI

40 English and Kentucky Thoroughbreds ; Broadsword Combats on Horse

MENTS!

50 Cages of Earth's Rarest Zoology!

back!

Grandest Herd of Elephants on American soil of Brute Creation; "Doc" and "Ben Butler," processious Elephantine Clowns, and the only Bay Elephant on the Continent!

The most Dazzling and Faultless Exhibition See the Sumptuous and Sun-Bright Street

Parade at 10 A. M. Usual Prices of Admission. No extra charge to see Jo-Jo. Reserved Custoned Opera Chairs at the usual slight advance.

Two Performances Daily—Doors open at l and 7 P. M. Performances begin an hour later. Also, exhibits at Greensboro Nov. 9, W ston 10, Durham 11, Raleigh 12, Salisbury A

Greenville, S. C., 16, Spartanburg, 17, Union I Nov. 4, 1887.

Closing Out Sale.

ELIAS & COHEN Intend making a change in their present be ness on the 1st of January next, and will offer Extra Inducements

To purchasers, either at Wholesale or Rela as the Stock must be sold and Store vacated b purchases, and Wholesale Buyers will find in of Goods that they can buy 20 per cent less the in the Northern markets.

There is no humbug in this sale, and all maining on hand, with the Store fixtures, will closed out at auction at the time specified. Buyers will do well to examine our Goods All persons indebted to us must make

mediate payment. Longer indulgence cannot We are selling Agents for Clifton, Foxhall Glendale Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills. 0 for Plaids filled at lowest market prices.

ELIAS & COHEN

CLOAKS AND JERSEYS

Sept. 23, 1887.

Large purchases of Cloaks and Jerseys end ally good Bargains, for instance I am t

Ladies' Newmarkets at \$3 38, worth \$5.

Ladies' Newmarkets at \$3.78, worth \$550.

Ladies' Newmarkets at \$5, worth \$6.50. Ladies' Circulars at \$4 48, worth \$6. Many Other Styles at

Black Jersey at 48 cents. No other house

Very Low Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

The greatest offers yet made. You are boo H. BARUCE

Oct. 14, 1887.

NEW BOOKS. Just received, a large line of New Books

Regulator of Low Pri

"John-A-Dreams," a Tale, 25 cents.

"A Wicked Girl," by Mary Cecil Hay, 25 cents.

"Caskel Byron's Profession," by Geo. Bers Shaw, 25 cents.
"A Modern Telemachus," by Charlotte 25 cents. "The Guilty River," by Wilkie Collins, 25 cd "Yeast," by Chas. Kingsley, 25 cents. "Megnon's Secret and Wanted a Wife," by

Strange Winter, 25 cents. "A Strange Inheritance," by F. 25 cents.

ROSS & ADAM 17 South Tryon 5th